



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

I also give full information concerning the proper mode of disinfecting houses with sulphur dioxide or with bichloride solution after mechanical cleansing. And as to the disinfection by boiling for two hours, all blankets, quilts, sheets, and clothing, the emptying of mattresses, burning the contents, and the boiling of the ticking, the submersion in h₂O 2, 1-1000, of shoes, hats, etc., injured by boiling.

I returned by way of Atlanta in order to consult with the governor regarding a compulsory vaccination law, but he was absent from the city.

I was very much surprised at the number of people who have not been vaccinated; probably not more than one-fourth have undergone this operation.

The disease was introduced, I was informed, from Cordale, a town in an adjoining county. The printed matter received by mail was distributed. The authorities, both county and city, expressed themselves as much pleased with the prompt action of the Service.

Respectfully,

W. P. McINTOSH,
Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

Smallpox in Kansas during November, 1900.

TOPEKA, KANS., December 5, 1900.

SIR: In compliance with the resolutions adopted by the national conference of State and provincial boards of health at Toronto, 1886, and Washington, 1887, it becomes my duty to inform you that smallpox has been reported to this office from the following points in the State of Kansas during the month of November, 1900: Abilene, Dickinson County, 3 cases; Cherokee County, 5 cases; Colby, Rawlins County, 2 cases; Hope, Dickinson County, 1 case; Lawrence, Douglas County, 1 case; Lecompton, Douglas County, 5 cases; Florence, Marion County, 1 case; Ramona, Marion County, 2 cases; Thomas County, 4 cases; Wichita, 10 cases; Topeka, 3 cases. Total number of cases, 37.

Respectfully,

W. B. SWAN, M. D.,
Secretary State Board of Health.

Smallpox in Russell, Ky.

RUSSELL, KY., November 20, 1900.

SIR: I have to inform you that we have an epidemic of smallpox in this village. Upon the advice of a physician and health officer, I will commence to-day to fumigate all mail originating in this office, and will continue to do so until all danger is past unless otherwise ordered by you. Hoping this will meet your approval.

Respectfully,

J. J. CALLAHAN,
Postmaster.

Case of smallpox at Detroit, Mich.

DETROIT, MICH., December 5, 1900.

SIR: I have the honor to report seaman Joseph Cedar suffering from smallpox in the pustular state; came to the out-patient office yesterday from the steamer *P. F. Faxton*. He had been on this boat for the last twenty-six days, and stated that he had not been ashore during that time. It was impossible to obtain from him an accurate history of his case, but from appearance he must have been sick for at least ten days. He shipped at this port and touched at some of the ports of the upper peninsular.